

III Conate  
per il Cembalo obligato

Flauto Traverso

o

Violino Concertati

Composti

Dal Signor

Giovani Adolfo Schube

Maestro de Capella di Cua Kasten. Ke

di Danimarca &c

Opera I<sup>ma</sup>

Alle Opere di Giovanni Felice Haffner

Conatore di Linto in Norimberga

N<sup>o</sup> C

Per

pag XXXV

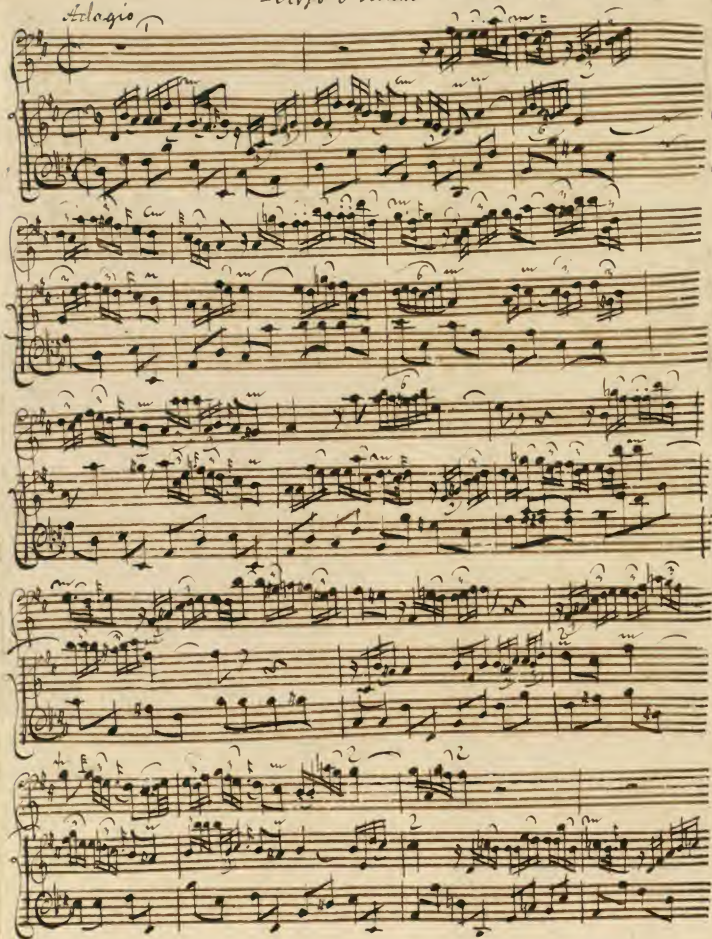
(C 5 78)

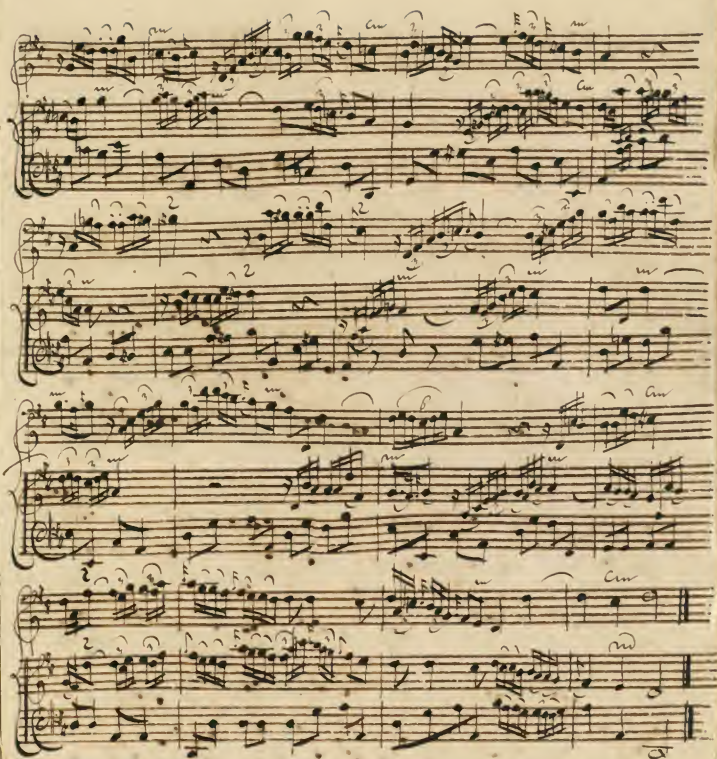
Schule de Soneto

onata /<sub>m</sub>

Sonata <sup>1<sup>ma</sup></sup> per il Cembalo obbligato e Flauto Tra-  
-verso o violino Concertato da F. A. Scribe

Adagio







*Allegro*

This is a handwritten musical score for a piece titled "Allegro". The score is written on ten systems of two staves each, likely for piano and violin or flute. The notation is dense and complex, featuring many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, often beamed together in groups. There are numerous slurs, ties, and accents throughout the piece. Dynamic markings such as *piano* and *forte* are used to indicate changes in volume. Some measures include the word *meno*, possibly indicating a *meno mosso* section. The handwriting is in dark ink on aged, slightly yellowed paper. The overall style is characteristic of 19th-century musical notation.



Handwritten musical score on ten staves, featuring complex rhythmic patterns and dynamic markings. The notation includes various note values, rests, and articulation marks.

Dynamic markings visible include:

- mezzo* (mezzo-forte)
- forte*
- piano*
- meno* (meno-forte)
- cresc.* (crescendo)
- dim.* (diminuendo)

The score is written in a historical style, likely from the 18th or 19th century, with a focus on intricate melodic and harmonic development.







*Andante*

A handwritten musical score on aged paper, featuring ten systems of music. Each system consists of a treble and bass staff joined by a brace. The notation is in a historical style, with many notes beamed together in groups, often marked with numbers 2 or 3, suggesting triplets or sixteenth-note patterns. The key signature has one sharp (F#), and the time signature is common time (C). The score includes various musical markings: 'Andante' at the top left, 'forte' and 'piano' dynamics, and 'arco' (arco) markings. There are also some handwritten notes like 'uu uu uu' above certain passages. The handwriting is in dark ink, and the paper shows signs of age and wear.

This is a handwritten musical score on 12 staves. The notation includes treble and bass clefs, various note values (eighth, sixteenth, and thirty-second notes), rests, and dynamic markings such as *piano*, *forte*, *piu forte*, and *piu piano*. The score is written in a fluid, cursive style characteristic of 18th or 19th-century manuscripts. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The notation is dense, with many beamed notes and slurs. The final staff ends with a double bar line and repeat signs.

Poco Presto

A handwritten musical score on aged, yellowed paper. The title 'Solo Vento' is written at the top left. The score consists of a single melodic line on a five-line staff. The music is written in a cursive, handwritten style. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The tempo or mood is indicated by 'Allegro' at the top right. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. There are several dynamic markings: 'piano' (p) and 'forte' (f) are written in italics below the staff at various points. The notation includes various note values, rests, and slurs. The paper shows signs of age, including some staining and wear at the edges.





*(V. S. volte*

Handwritten musical score on ten staves, organized into five systems of two staves each. The notation is in treble and bass clefs, with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

Dynamic markings include:

- forte* (written above the staff in the third system)
- meno forte* (written below the staff in the second and fourth systems)
- meno forte* (written below the staff in the fifth system)

Other markings include a large number **6** at the top left, and various smaller numbers (1, 2, 3, 4) indicating measures or groups of notes. The notation is dense, featuring many beamed notes and slurs.

Handwritten musical score on ten staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The score is written in a historical style, likely from the 18th or 19th century.

Dynamic markings include:

- piano* (p)
- forte* (f)

Other markings include:

- 2* (second ending or measure)
- 3* (third ending or measure)
- 4* (fourth ending or measure)
- 5* (fifth ending or measure)
- 6* (sixth ending or measure)
- 7* (seventh ending or measure)
- 8* (eighth ending or measure)
- 9* (ninth ending or measure)
- 10* (tenth ending or measure)
- 11* (eleventh ending or measure)
- 12* (twelfth ending or measure)
- 13* (thirteenth ending or measure)
- 14* (fourteenth ending or measure)
- 15* (fifteenth ending or measure)
- 16* (sixteenth ending or measure)
- 17* (seventeenth ending or measure)
- 18* (eighteenth ending or measure)
- 19* (nineteenth ending or measure)
- 20* (twentieth ending or measure)
- 21* (twenty-first ending or measure)
- 22* (twenty-second ending or measure)
- 23* (twenty-third ending or measure)
- 24* (twenty-fourth ending or measure)
- 25* (twenty-fifth ending or measure)
- 26* (twenty-sixth ending or measure)
- 27* (twenty-seventh ending or measure)
- 28* (twenty-eighth ending or measure)
- 29* (twenty-ninth ending or measure)
- 30* (thirtieth ending or measure)
- 31* (thirty-first ending or measure)
- 32* (thirty-second ending or measure)
- 33* (thirty-third ending or measure)
- 34* (thirty-fourth ending or measure)
- 35* (thirty-fifth ending or measure)
- 36* (thirty-sixth ending or measure)
- 37* (thirty-seventh ending or measure)
- 38* (thirty-eighth ending or measure)
- 39* (thirty-ninth ending or measure)
- 40* (fortieth ending or measure)

The score concludes with the text:

*St. Fine*





(C II 38)

Ensemble II Sonnet

Sonata 2<sup>da</sup>

Sonata 11<sup>ma</sup> per il Cimbalo obbligato e Flauto Traverso  
e violino Concertato da F. A. Zinghe

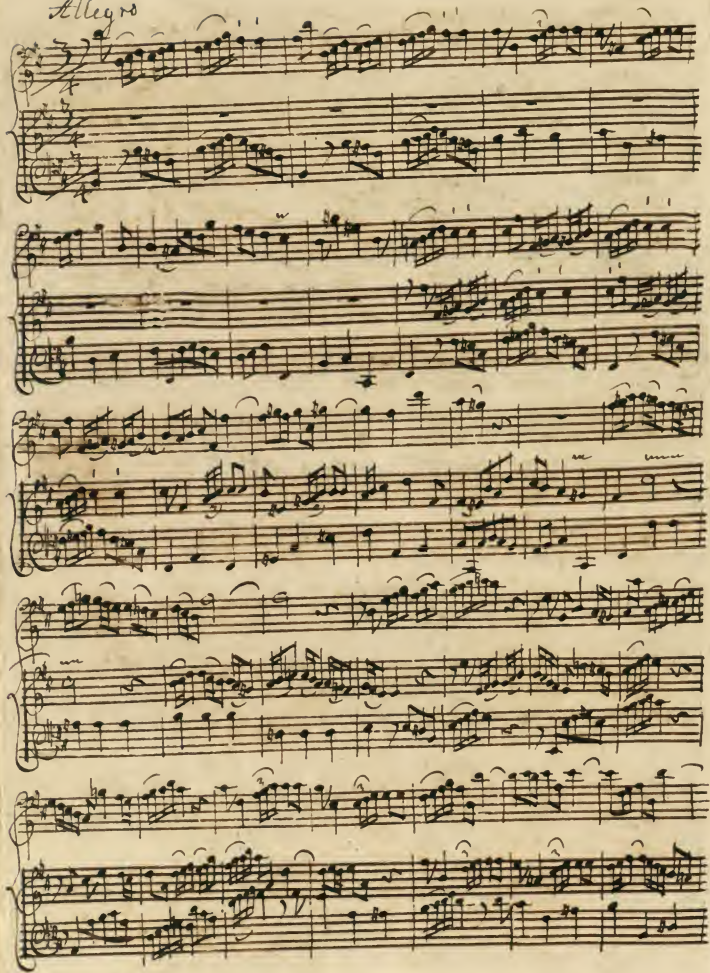
Adagio

A handwritten musical score for a Sonata, identified as the 11th movement. The title at the top reads "Sonata 11<sup>ma</sup> per il Cimbalo obbligato e Flauto Traverso e violino Concertato da F. A. Zinghe". Below the title, the tempo is marked "Adagio". The score is written on ten staves, arranged in five pairs. Each pair consists of a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. The notation is in a historical style, featuring various note values, rests, and dynamic markings such as "p" (piano) and "f" (forte). The music is written in a single key and common time. The handwriting is in dark ink on aged, slightly yellowed paper.

A handwritten musical score on 11 staves, likely from a 17th or 18th-century manuscript. The notation is in a single system, with each staff containing a pair of staves (treble and bass clef). The music is written in a single system, with each staff containing a pair of staves (treble and bass clef). The notation is dense, featuring many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, often beamed together in groups. There are numerous accidentals (sharps, flats, naturals) and ornaments (flourishes) throughout the piece. The paper is aged and slightly discolored, with some visible wear and tear. The handwriting is in a cursive style, typical of the period. The score is written in a single system, with each staff containing a pair of staves (treble and bass clef). The notation is dense, featuring many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, often beamed together in groups. There are numerous accidentals (sharps, flats, naturals) and ornaments (flourishes) throughout the piece. The paper is aged and slightly discolored, with some visible wear and tear. The handwriting is in a cursive style, typical of the period.



*Allegro*

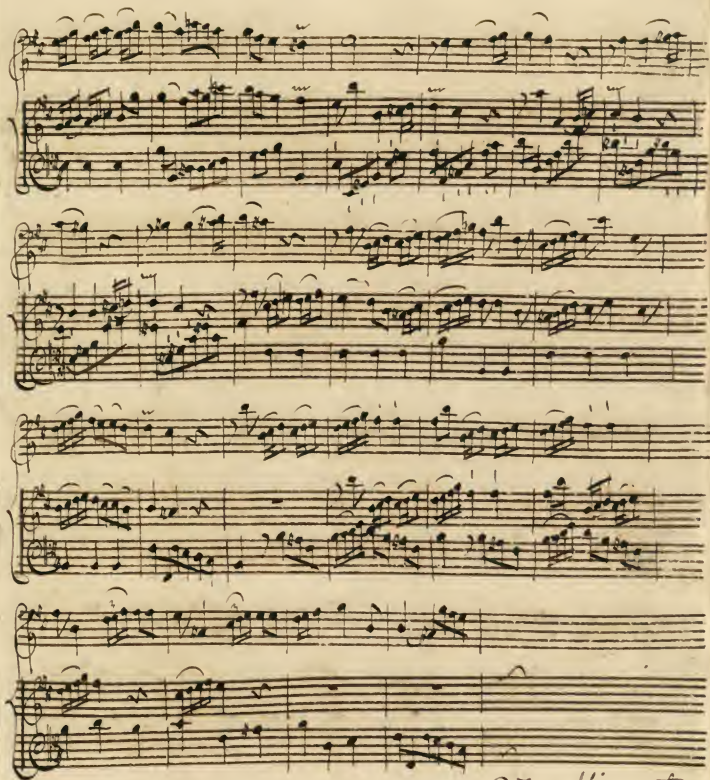




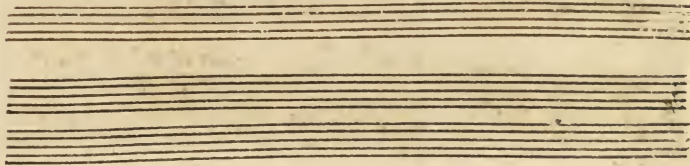
*vr. volti*

This image shows a page of handwritten musical notation, likely a manuscript. The page is numbered '7' in the top left corner. It contains six systems of music, each consisting of two staves (treble and bass clef). The notation is dense and complex, featuring many beamed notes, slurs, and dynamic markings. The first system begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The second system has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The third system has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The fourth system has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The fifth system has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The sixth system has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The notation is written in dark ink on aged, slightly yellowed paper. There are some corrections and erasures visible throughout the score.

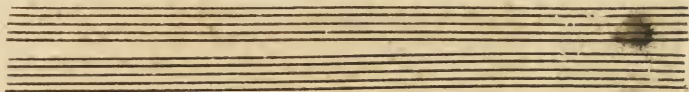
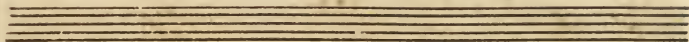




*Di volta presto*









*Andantino*



A handwritten musical score on ten staves. The notation is in a historical style, featuring various note values, rests, and dynamic markings. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notation includes many beamed notes, suggesting a fast tempo. There are several first endings marked with a '1' and a repeat sign. The piece concludes with a double bar line. The handwriting is in dark ink on aged, slightly yellowed paper.

87. volti

# Vivace

A handwritten musical score for a piece titled "Vivace". The score is written on ten staves, organized into five systems of two staves each. The notation is in treble and bass clefs, with a 4/4 time signature indicated at the beginning. The music features a variety of note values, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. Dynamic markings such as "piano", "forte", and "pizz" are used throughout the piece. The handwriting is in ink on aged paper, and the overall style is characteristic of 18th or 19th-century musical notation.

*piano* *forte* *piano*

*piano* *forte* *piano*

*forte* *forte* *piano*

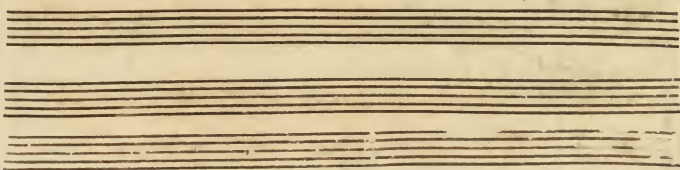
*forte* *forte* *piano*

*forte* *piano* *forte* *piano*



Handwritten musical score for "L'Espresso" by Franz Liszt, Op. 28, No. 1. The score is written on ten staves, with the first two staves of each system being grand staves (treble and bass clef) and the remaining staves being single staves. The music is in 2/4 time and features complex rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and dynamic markings such as "piano" and "forte".

25 volte Prato



Handwritten musical score on aged paper, featuring multiple staves with musical notation, including notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as *piano* and *forte*. The notation includes various musical symbols like clefs, time signatures, and accidentals. The score is written in a historical style, likely from the 18th or 19th century.

The score is organized into systems of staves. The first system consists of two staves. The second system consists of four staves, with the first two staves containing the main melody and the last two staves containing a basso continuo line. The third system consists of four staves, with the first two staves containing the main melody and the last two staves containing a basso continuo line. The fourth system consists of four staves, with the first two staves containing the main melody and the last two staves containing a basso continuo line. The fifth system consists of four staves, with the first two staves containing the main melody and the last two staves containing a basso continuo line. The sixth system consists of four staves, with the first two staves containing the main melody and the last two staves containing a basso continuo line. The seventh system consists of four staves, with the first two staves containing the main melody and the last two staves containing a basso continuo line. The eighth system consists of four staves, with the first two staves containing the main melody and the last two staves containing a basso continuo line. The ninth system consists of four staves, with the first two staves containing the main melody and the last two staves containing a basso continuo line. The tenth system consists of four staves, with the first two staves containing the main melody and the last two staves containing a basso continuo line.

Dynamic markings include *piano* and *forte*, indicating changes in volume. The notation includes various musical symbols like clefs, time signatures, and accidentals. The score is written in a historical style, likely from the 18th or 19th century.

A handwritten musical score on ten staves, likely for a piano or similar instrument. The notation is in a historical style, featuring various note values, rests, and dynamic markings. The score is written in a single system, with the music flowing across the staves. The final staff concludes with the word "FINE" in large, stylized letters. A circular library stamp is visible in the bottom right corner of the page.

The musical notation includes various note values, rests, and dynamic markings such as *triste* and *forte*. The score is written in a single system, with the music flowing across the staves. The final staff concludes with the word "FINE" in large, stylized letters. A circular library stamp is visible in the bottom right corner of the page.

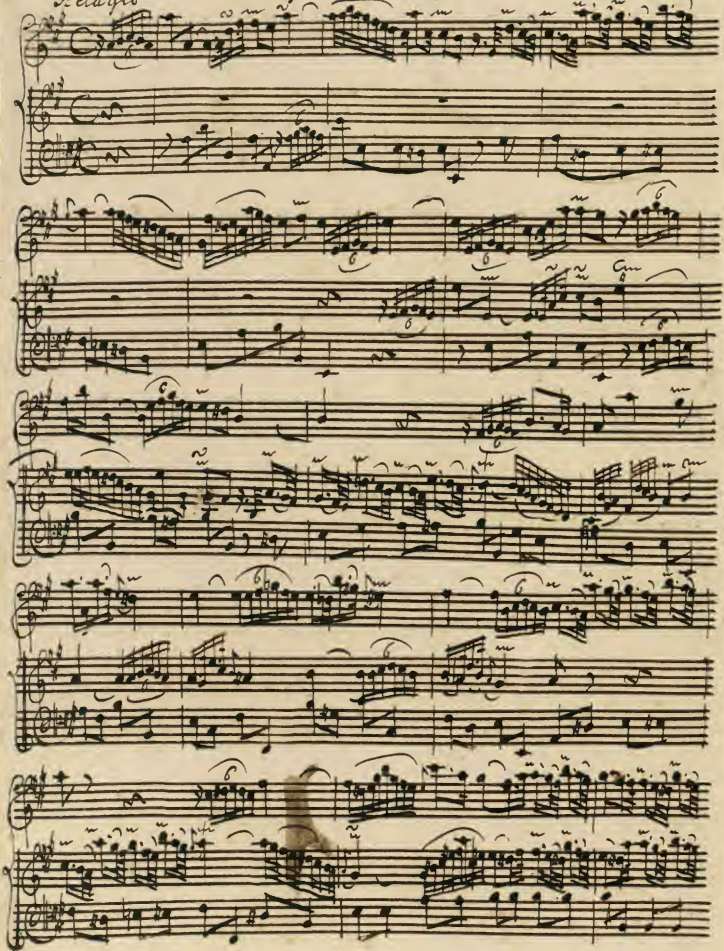


(C II 30)

Sonata II 24-25

Sonata 3<sup>ka</sup>

Sonata 111<sup>ra</sup> per il Cembalo obligato e Flauto Tra  
verso o violino Concertato da F. A. C. Heide  
Adagio



A handwritten musical score on ten staves, arranged in five pairs. Each pair consists of a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. The notation is dense, featuring many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes, suggesting a fast tempo. Various musical markings are present, including slurs, accents, and dynamic markings such as 'm' (marcato) and 'cres' (crescendo). The paper is aged and slightly discolored.

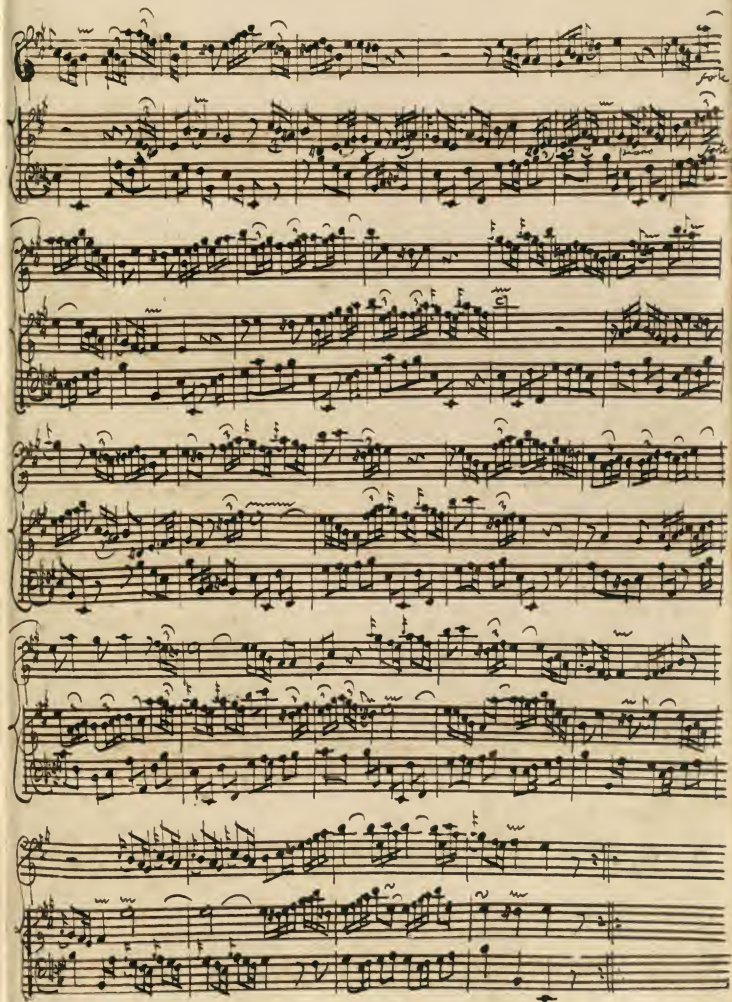
*T. S. volti presto*



Handwritten musical score for piano, consisting of six systems of staves. The notation is dense, featuring many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, often beamed together. There are numerous slurs, ties, and dynamic markings like 'p' (piano) and 'f' (forte) throughout the piece. The manuscript is written in dark ink on aged paper.

*Allegro ma non tanto*

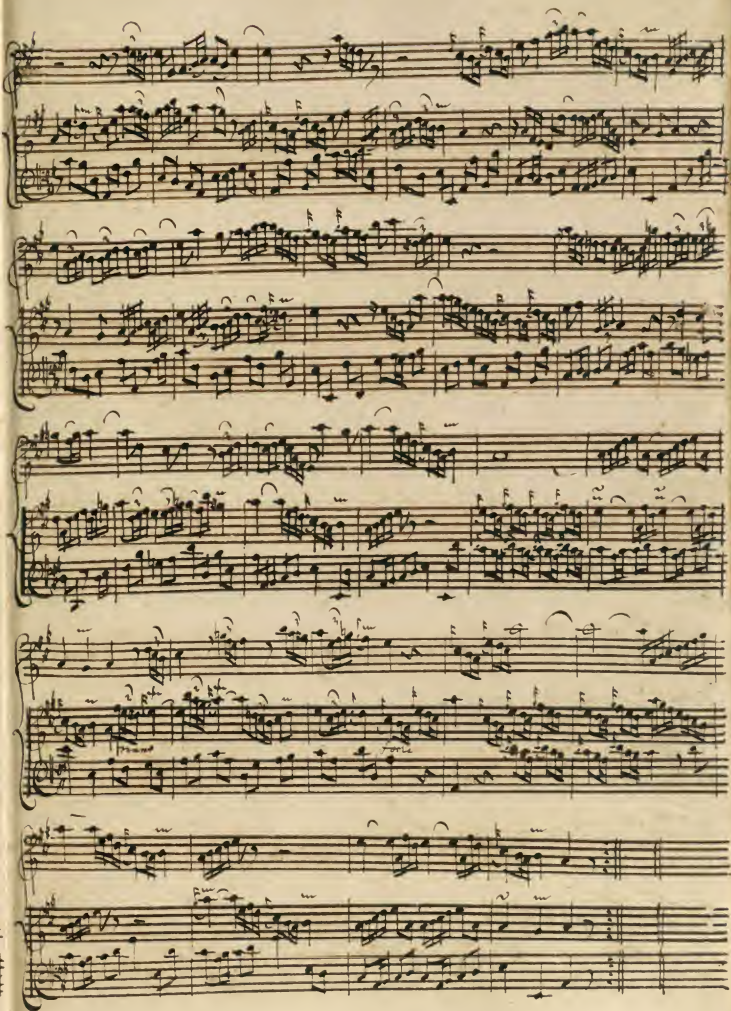
Handwritten musical score for piano, consisting of two systems of staves. The notation continues with similar density to the previous section, featuring many sixteenth and thirty-second notes. Dynamic markings 'piano' and 'forte' are visible at the end of the piece.



25 volte presto

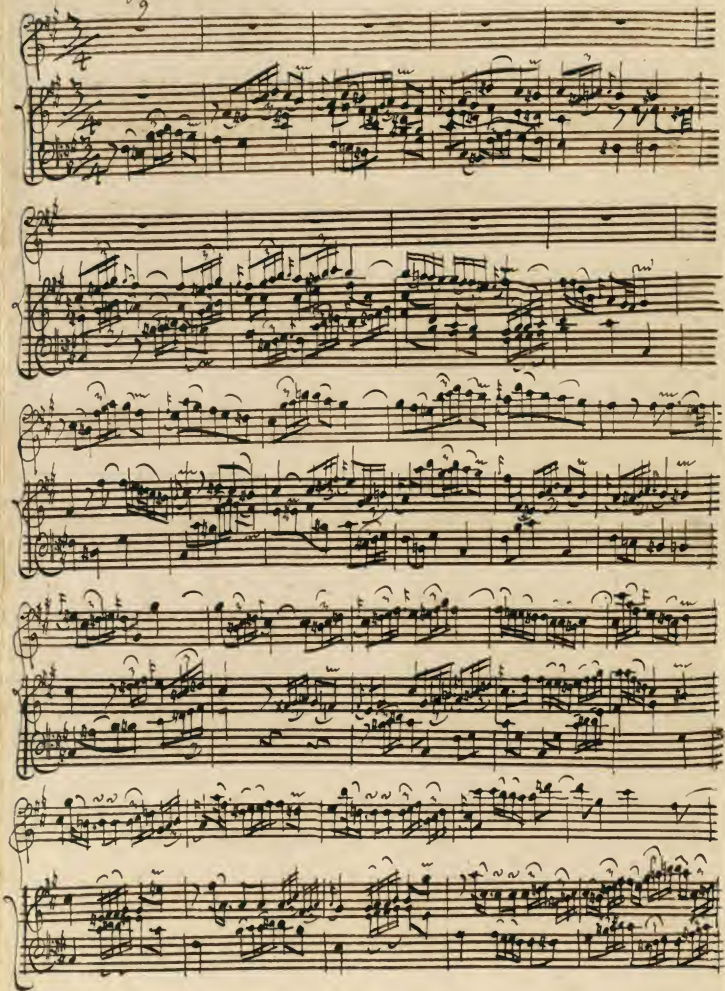
A handwritten musical score on ten staves, likely for a piano. The notation is in a historical style, featuring various note values, rests, and dynamic markings. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). A circled number '3' is written above the first staff. The music is written in a single system across ten staves. The notation includes many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, often beamed together. There are also some larger notes and rests. The handwriting is in dark ink on aged, slightly yellowed paper. The staves are connected by a single line on the left side. The music appears to be a single melodic line, possibly for a right hand, with some chords indicated by multiple notes on the same staff.





# Largo

9



A handwritten musical score consisting of five staves. The notation is dense, featuring many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes, suggesting a fast tempo. The first four staves contain continuous musical notation. The fifth staff begins with a few notes and then contains the handwritten text "II volta Fatto" in a cursive hand.

II volta Fatto

Four empty musical staves, each consisting of five horizontal lines, arranged vertically at the bottom of the page.

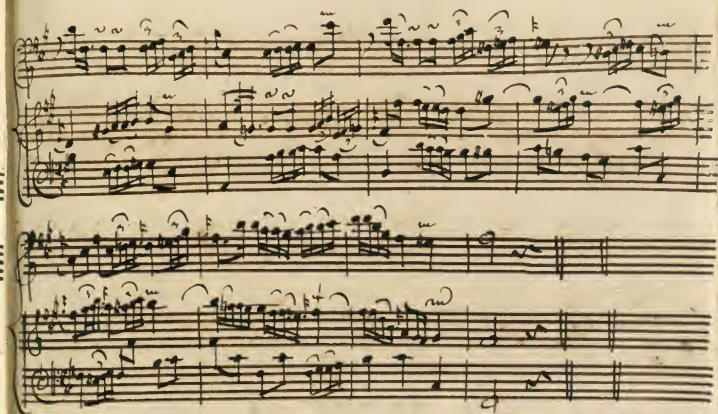


2

*forte*

*forte*





27 volte

Presto

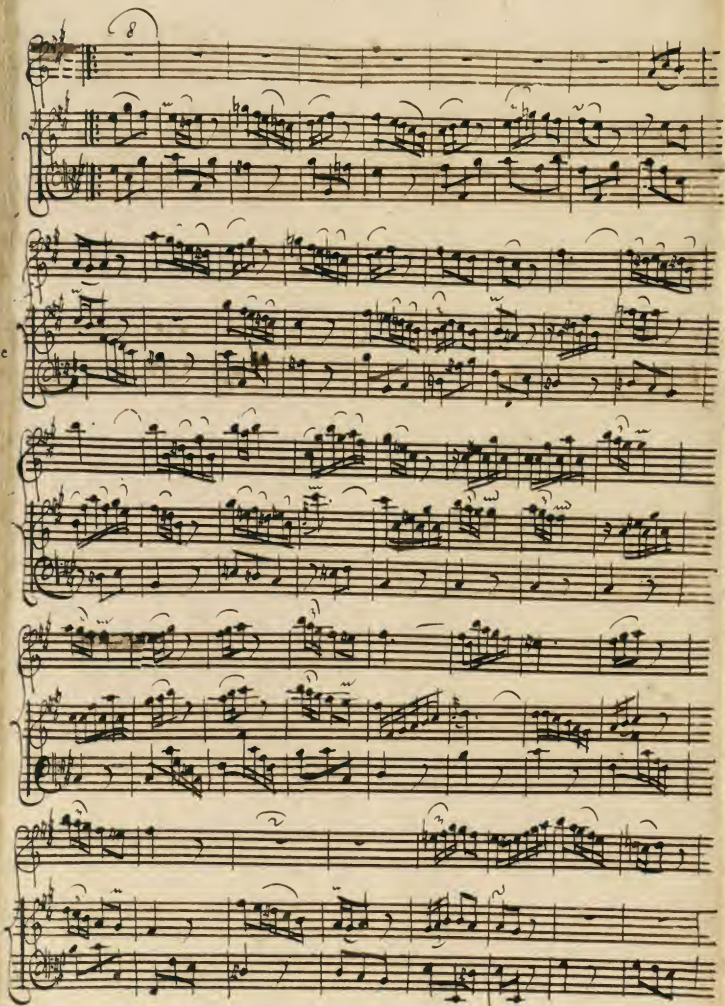
This is a handwritten musical score for a piece marked "Presto". The score is written on ten systems of staves, each system containing a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The notation is highly detailed, featuring numerous slurs, ties, and complex rhythmic patterns. Dynamic markings are present throughout, including "piano" and "forte". The handwriting is in dark ink on aged, slightly yellowed paper. The overall style is characteristic of 19th-century musical notation.

Key features of the score include:

- Tempo:** Marked "Presto" at the top left.
- Staves:** Ten systems of grand staves.
- Dynamic Markings:** "piano" and "forte" are written in various places, often with slurs indicating crescendos or decrescendos.
- Notation:** Includes many slurs, ties, and complex rhythmic figures, suggesting a technically demanding piece.



*V. molto Presto*



Handwritten musical score on page 8, featuring six systems of staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The first system consists of three staves. The second system also consists of three staves. The third system consists of two staves. The fourth system consists of two staves. The fifth system consists of two staves. The sixth system consists of two staves. The notation is written in a cursive style, typical of 18th or 19th-century manuscripts. There are several dynamic markings, including *forzando* and *forte*, and a tempo marking *Allegretto*. The page is numbered (8) in the top right corner.

*forzando*

*forte*

*Allegretto*

*Allegretto presto*



A handwritten musical score on ten staves, likely for a piano or organ. The notation is dense, featuring many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes, creating a rapid, intricate texture. The score is organized into five systems of two staves each. Dynamic markings are used throughout: *piano* appears on the second, fourth, and sixth systems; *forte* appears on the first, third, and seventh systems. There are also markings for *piu mosso* (faster) and *meno mosso* (slower). The manuscript shows signs of age, with some ink bleed-through and slight discoloration of the paper.



*Il Fine*

